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10/775,819	02/10/2004	David Paul Yach	1578.112 (11428-3-US-PAT)	8191

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EXAMINER	
NAJEE-ULLAH, TARIQ S	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
4121	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/775,819	YACH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	TARIQ S. NAJEE-ULLAH	4121	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 February 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *10 February 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *7 September 2004*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

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DETAILED ACTION

This is the first Office action in response to Application 10/775,819 filed on February 10, 2004. Claims 1-20 have been examined and are pending.

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on September 1, 2004 was filed after the mailing date of the September 1, 2004 on September 7, 2004. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is has been considered by the examiner.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 1 and 13 are objected to because of the following informalities: the word "*copy*" is misspelled in "*…network-cooy database….*" Appropriate correction is required.

3. Claims 16 and 20 are objected to because of the following informalities: the word "*the*" is redundantly repeated in "*…the at least the first session….*" Appropriate correction is required.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent 7,243,163 to Friend et al ('Friend' hereinafter).

Regarding claim 1, Friend discloses **in a radio communication system having a network part at which a network-copy database is maintained and a mobile node at which a mobile-copy database is maintained, an improvement of apparatus for initiating a synchronization session by which to synchronize values of fields formed at the network-copy and the mobile-copy, respectively, of the database** (Friend discloses a wireless data processing device, i.e. mobile node and a customer site server, i.e. network part in fig. 1 and fig. 2. Friend further discloses the associated

databases in figure 12.)**, said apparatus comprising: a session state information generator embodied at least at a selected one of the network part and the mobile node** (Friend discloses state-based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator in fig. 5 and 6.)**, said session state generator for forming at least a first session state information value identifying a synchronization state of the at least the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which the session state generator is embodied** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic.)**, indications of the at least the first session state information value communicated between the network part and the mobile node to initiate the synchronization session** (Col. 7, lines 63-66; Friend discloses the interface will employ state-based compression techniques as described above using pointers to messages which have not yet arrived in the cache of the user's wireless device)**.**

Regarding claim 2, Friend discloses **the apparatus of claim 1 wherein the at least the first session state information value formed by said session state information generator comprises a session**

identification value (Friend discloses an In-Order Control Logic and Object ID Mapping Logic that is part of the mobile node and network part in fig. 15.)**, the session identification value identifying a sequential number of prior synchronization sessions initiated by the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is embodied** (Friend discloses an In-Order Control Logic and Object ID Mapping Logic that is part of the mobile node and network part in fig. 15. In operation, each message transaction at the customer site is assigned a sequential code which indicates the relative order in which the message transaction was generated. Such that when a series of message transactions are transmitted to or from the wireless device, the wireless device or the interface will not execute a particular message transaction until it has received all previous sequential message transactions; Col. 16, line 55 – Col .17, line 5.).

Regarding claim 3, Friend discloses **the apparatus of claim 2 wherein the at least the first session state information value formed by said session state information generator comprises an expected-session identification value** (Friend discloses an In-Order Control Logic and Object ID Mapping Logic that is part of the mobile node and network part in fig. 15. In operation, each message

transaction at the customer site is assigned a sequential code which indicates the relative order in which the message transaction was generated. Such that when a series of message transactions are transmitted to or from the wireless device, the wireless device or the interface will not execute a particular message transaction until it has received all previous sequential message transactions; Col. 16, line 55 - Col .17, line 5.)**, the expected-session identification value identifying a next-expected number of sessions initiated by an other of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is embodied** (Friend discloses an In-Order Control Logic and Object ID Mapping Logic that is part of the mobile node and network part in fig. 15. In operation, each message transaction at the customer site is assigned a sequential code which indicates the relative order in which the message transaction was generated. Such that when a series of message transactions are transmitted to or from the wireless device, the wireless device or the interface will not execute a particular message transaction until it has received all previous sequential message transactions; Col. 16, line 55 - Col .17, line 5.)**.**

Regarding claim 4, Friend discloses **the apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a datagram formatter coupled to said session state initiation generator, said datagram formatter for formatting a datagram between the network part and the mobile node pursuant to the synchronization session** (In fig. 2, Friend discloses a data compression/decompression module which uses a state-based compression logic to generate a state-based compression format, see fig. 6.)**, the datagram formatted by said datagram formatter including a session-state field, the session state field populated with values of the at least the first session state information value generated by said session state initiation generator** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams.)**.**

Regarding claim 5, Friend discloses **the apparatus of claim 4 wherein the datagram formatted by said datagram formatter**

comprises a header field and wherein said session-state field forms part of the header field (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. Also see fig. 10.).

Regarding claim 6, Friend discloses **the apparatus of claim 1 wherein the first session state information value is of a first range of values when said session state information generator is embodied at the network part and wherein the first session state information value is of a second range of values when said session state information value is of a second range of values when said session state information generator is embodied at the mobile node** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each message or data information is assigned a unique identification code. Col. 18, lines 2-9; Friend further discloses an embodiment in which all negative codes are assigned to the wireless device, i.e. mobile node, and all positive codes are assigned to the service, i.e. network part.).

Regarding claim 7, Friend discloses **the apparatus of claim 6 wherein the first range of values comprise positive-valued values**

and wherein the second range of values comprise negative-valued values (Friend discloses positive and negative valued values as part of his Data Object ID Map in figure 16. Col. 18, lines 2-9; Friend further discloses an embodiment in which all negative codes are assigned to the wireless device, i.e. mobile node, and all positive codes are assigned to the service, i.e. network part.).

Regarding claim 8, Friend discloses **the apparatus of claim 4 wherein the at least the first session state information value identifies a synchronization session between the network part and the mobile node, initiated by the network part** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each message or data information is assigned a unique identification code to identify where the session and the initiating device to ensure that no duplicate identification codes are assigned for two distinct data object since both the service, i.e. network part, and wireless device, i.e. mobile node, can both generate data objects.).

Regarding claim 9, Friend discloses **the apparatus of claim 8 wherein the network part comprises a synchronization server and wherein said session state information generator is embodied at the synchronization server** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each message or data information is assigned a unique

identification code to identify where the session and the initiating device to ensure that no duplicate identification codes are assigned for two distinct data object since both the service, i.e. network part, and wireless device, i.e. mobile node, can both generate data objects.).

Regarding claim 10, Friend discloses **the apparatus of claim 4 further comprising a session state information detector embodied at least at a remaining one of the network part and the mobile node, said session state information detector for detecting the at least the first session state information value generated by said session state information generator embodied at the selected one of the network part and the mobile node subsequent to communication of the datagram containing the first session state information value to the remaining one of the network part and the mobile node** (In fig. 5, Friend discloses a data compression/decompression module which uses a state-based compression logic to generate a state-based compression format, see fig. 6. Once the message is fully compressed it is transmitted to the wireless device where it may be decompressed via codec module, i.e. session state information detector embodied at the network part. Although the state-based compression techniques described in the context of an interface, i.e. network part, compressing messages before transmitting the

messages to a wireless device, i.e. mobile node, the same compression techniques may be performed by the wireless device, mobile node, before it transmits a message to the interface, i.e. network part; Col. 8, lines 4-24. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams.).

Regarding claim 11, Friend discloses **the apparatus of claim 10 wherein said session state information detector comprises a session-state field value extractor, said session state field value extractor for extracting the values of the at least the first session-state information value populating the session state field of the datagram** (In fig. 5, Friend discloses a data compression/decompression module which uses a state-based compression logic to generate a state-based compression format, see fig. 6. Once the message is fully compressed it is transmitted to the wireless device where it may be decompressed via codec module, i.e. session state information detector embodied at the network part. This module extracts the values from the state-based compression logic, i.e. session-state information after it is decompressed. Although the

state-based compression techniques described in the context of an interface, i.e. network part, compressing messages before transmitting the messages to a wireless device, i.e. mobile node, the same compression techniques may be performed by the wireless device, mobile node, before it transmits a message to the interface, i.e. network part; Col. 8, lines 4-24. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams.).

Regarding claim 12, Friend discloses **the apparatus of claim 4 wherein the datagram formatted by said datagram pursuant to the synchronization session formatter comprises a first datagram and at least a second datagram and wherein said datagram formatter formed of said session state initiation generator formats the first session state information value into each of the first and at least second datagrams** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. Fig. 10 shows the format of an encoded data message that contains

session state information. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams.).

Regarding claim 13, Friend discloses **in a method of communicating in a radio communication system having a network part at which a network-copy database is maintained and a mobile node at which a mobile-copy database is maintained, an improvement of a method for initiating a synchronization session by which to synchronize values of fields formed at the network-copy and the mobile-copy, respectively, of the database** (Friend discloses a method of data synchronization involving a wireless data processing device, i.e. mobile node and a customer site server, i.e. network part in fig. 1,fig. 2, and fig. 4. Friend further discloses the associated databases in figure 12.)**, said method comprising: forming at least a first session state information value at least at a selected one of the network part and the mobile node** (Friend discloses state-based compression logic, i.e. session state information value generator used in the method of fig. 4 in fig. 5 and 6 .)**, the first session state information value identifying a**

synchronization state of the at least the selected one of the network part and the network part at which the first session state information value is formed (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic.)**; and sending the at least the first session state information value to a remaining one of the network part and the mobile node to inform the remaining one of the network part and the mobile node of the synchronization state of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node** (Col. 7, lines 63-66; Friend discloses the interface will employ state-based compression techniques as described above using pointers to messages which have not yet arrived in the cache of the user's wireless device. In fig. 5, Friend discloses a data compression/decompression module which uses state-based compression logic to generate a state-based compression format, see fig. 6. Once the message is fully compressed it is transmitted to the wireless device where it may be decompressed via codec module, i.e. session state information detector embodied at the network part. This module extracts the values from the state-based compression logic, i.e. session-state information after it is decompressed. Although the state-

based compression techniques described in the context of an interface, i.e. network part, compressing messages before transmitting the messages to a wireless device, i.e. mobile node, the same compression techniques may be performed by the wireless device, mobile node, before it transmits a message to the interface, i.e. network part; Col. 8, lines 4-24.).

Regarding claim 14, Friend discloses **the method of claim 13 wherein the first session state information value formed during said operation of forming comprises a session identification value** (Friend discloses an In-Order Control Logic and Object ID Mapping Logic that is part of the mobile node and network part in fig. 15.), **the session identification value identifying a sequential number of prior synchronization sessions initiated by the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which the session identifier value is formed** (Friend discloses an In-Order Control Logic and Object ID Mapping Logic that is part of the mobile node and network part in fig. 15. In operation, each message transaction at the customer site is assigned a sequential code which indicates the relative order in which the message transaction was generated. Such that when a series of message transactions are transmitted to or from the wireless device, the wireless device or the interface will not execute a particular message

transaction until it has received all previous sequential message transactions; Col. 16, line 55 – Col .17, line 5.).

Regarding claim 15, Friend discloses **the method of claim 14 wherein the at least the first session state information value formed during said operation of forming further comprises an expected-session identification value identifying a next-expected number of sessions initiated by an other of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node** (Friend discloses an In-Order Control Logic and Object ID Mapping Logic that is part of the mobile node and network part in fig. 15. In operation, each message transaction at the customer site is assigned a sequential code which indicates the relative order in which the message transaction was generated. Such that when a series of message transactions are transmitted to or from the wireless device, the wireless device or the interface will not execute a particular message transaction until it has received all previous sequential message transactions; Col. 16, line 55 – Col .17, line 5.).

Regarding claim 16, Friend discloses **the method of claim 13 further comprising the operation, prior to said operation of sending, of formatting a datagram, the datagram including a session-state field, the session-state field populated with values of the at least the first session state value formed during said operation of forming**

(Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams.).

Regarding claim 17, Friend discloses **the method of claim 16 wherein the datagram formatted during said operation of formatting includes a header field and wherein the session-state field forms part of the header field** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. Also see fig. 10.).

Regarding claim 18, Friend discloses **the method of claim 13 wherein the first session state information value is of a first range of values when the first session state information value is formed at the network part and wherein the first session state information value is of a second range of values when the first session state**

information value is formed at the mobile node (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each message or data information is assigned a unique identification code. Col. 18, lines 2-9; Friend further discloses an embodiment in which all negative codes are assigned to the wireless device, i.e. mobile node, and all positive codes are assigned to the service, i.e. network part.).

Regarding claim 19, Friend discloses **the method of claim 18 wherein the first range of values comprise positive-valued values and wherein the second range of values comprise negative-valued values** (Friend discloses positive and negative valued values as part of his Data Object ID Map in figure 16. Col. 18, lines 2-9; Friend further discloses an embodiment in which all negative codes are assigned to the wireless device, i.e. mobile node, and all positive codes are assigned to the service, i.e. network part.).

Regarding claim 20, Friend discloses **the method of claim 19 wherein the at least the first session state information value identifies a synchronization session between the network part and the mobile node, initiated by the network part** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each message or data information is assigned a unique identification code to identify where the

session and the initiating device to ensure that no duplicate identification codes are assigned for two distinct data object since both the service, i.e. network part, and wireless device, i.e. mobile node, can both generate data objects.).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- US Patent Number 6,671,757 to Multer et al titled "Data Transfer and Synchronization System."
- US Patent Number 5,566,225 to Haas titled "Wireless Data Communications System for Detecting a Disabled Condition and Simulating a Functioning Mode, In Response to Detection."
- US Patent Application Publication Number 2003/0050046 to Conneely et al titled "Notification Infrastructure for Sending Device-Specific Wireless Notifications."
- US Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0107918 to Shaffer et al titled "System and Method for Capturing, Matching and Linking Information in a Global Communications Network."

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- US Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0073236 to Helgeson et al titled "Method and Apparatus for Managing Data Exchange among Systems in a Network."
- US Patent Number 7,072,934 to Helgeson et al titled "Method and Apparatus for a Business Applications Server Management System Platform."
- US Patent Number 6,694,335 to Hopmann et al titled "Method, Computer Readable Medium, and System for Monitoring the State of a Collection of Resources."
- US Patent Application Publication Number 2001/0005864 to Mousseau et al titled "System and Method for Redirecting Message Attachments between a Host System and a Mobile Data Communication Device."
- US Patent Number 6,931,454 to Deshpande et al titled "Method and Apparatus for Adaptive Synchronization of Network Devices."
- US Patent Number 5,630,224 to Swail titled "Method and Apparatus for Avoiding Desensitization of a Radio Frequency Receiver."
- US Patent Number 5,966,714 to Huang et al titled "Method and Apparatus for Scaling Large Electronic Mail Databases for Devices with Limited Storage."

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- US Patent Number 6,134,454 to Foldare et al titled "System and Method for Maintaining Personal Communications Information in a Mobile Communications System."

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TARIQ S. NAJEE-ULLAH whose telephone number is (571)270-5013. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:00 - 5:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Taghi T. Arani can be reached on (571) 272-3787. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TN

/Taghi T. Arani/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 4121

1/4/2007